The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,383.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Heasman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
" Ratnagherry	20	" Galle	29
" Vingorla	20		Nov.
" Carwar	21	" Nesapatam	1
" Mangalore	22	" Cadras	3
" Cannanore	23	" Coconada	5
" Tellicherry	23	" Vizagapatam	6
" Calicut	24	" Bimlipatam	7
" Beypore	24	" Coringapore	7
" Cochin	25	" False Point	8
" Alleppy	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	10
" Tuticorin	27		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N. Districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

For exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th October, 1872, at noon.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSREH	30
Arrive Kurrachee	14	Arrive Fao	30
" Gwadur	16		Nov.
" Muscat	18	" Bushire	1
" Bunder Abbas	20	" Linga	6
" Linga	22	" Bunder Abbas	8
" Bahrein	24	" Muscat	10
" Bushire	26	" Gwadur	12
" Fao	28	" Kurrachee	14
" BUSREH	27	" BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUR, 1,030 Tons, [illegible], Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known S.S. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for Surat on THURSDAY next, the 10th October, at 10 A.M., positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Colwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 8
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Colwa Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Colwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above at an early date. The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
" " SUEZ	" 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,760 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October. This Steamer has good accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 2nd September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Not
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	Including
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles—shipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Capt. J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per S. S. LUMLEY CASTLE, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE, & Co., Agents, s. s. Lumley Castle.

Bombay, 3rd October 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 9 A.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction, at Colaba Victoria Bunder in the Bombay Press Company, Limited, on account and at the risk of Jadowjee Sewjee, by order of Govidjee Purshotum. 60 Pressed Bales of Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS, &c.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 8th day of Oct. 1872, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 28, Apollo Street, the following diamonds:—

To close an account.

2 Bundles containing about 61 loose Real Diamonds, each weighing from about 6½ to 1 carats, in small suitable convenient lots, to suit all purchasers.

Also, on the same day and place, at 1 P.M., will sell by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Gun-hamdass Jughoonathdass, Jewel Broker, Mortgagor, the following:

1 Diamond Necklace.

The above are on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Land Properties, consisting of a Bungalow, Chall and vacant pieces of ground at Churney Wadjy near Shiva Bazar.

On TUESDAY, the 15th day of October 1872, at 4 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee with the consent of the Executor of the Estate of the late Nusserwanjee Munchorjee Patlee, Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, viz., one Bungalow containing by admeasurement about 803 square yards, one chawl containing by admeasurement about 768 1/2 square yards and 27 Lots of small vacant ground varying in admeasurement from 100 to 139 square yards (in small suitable Lots to suit the convenience of small purchasers,) comprised under the following particulars.

For further particulars, condition of sale and plan, apply to the undersigned.

Particulars of Boundaries.

On the east by Girgaum or Breschcandy Road, on the west by the house of Cooverjee Byramjee Daroowalla, on the north by the house of Framjee Manekjee Colabawalla and Old Sonapore Road, and on the south by Churneywaddy Cart.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glassware, plated and Porcelain Ware, a full toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte by Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, a handsome and strong English built double seated Phaeton by James Henderson & Co., a powerful young Grey Arab Horse, garden plants, &c. &c., at Date Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 8th day of Oct. inst., sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome household furniture, &c., carriage, horse, &c., of John Hewitt, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome white grounded dinner and dessert and breakfast services, best plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liquor and egg frames, toast rack, bread basket, tea and coffee services, single and double table candle sticks, a set of best electro-plated table spoons and forks, fish and dessert knife and fork and salver, and handsomely carved black-wood furniture, viz., drawing room, dining room, library, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, arm, without arm, easy and folding chairs, sideboard, wardrobe, teapoy, single and double screens, bamboo cane, camp cot, towel horses, clothes press, wardrobe, piano chairs, chiffonier, engravings and lithographs in gilt and antique frames, flower vases, table ornaments, deer and tiger skins, a revolver by Dean and Adams, one and two light hanging argand lustres, a small and a large bagatelle table, a full toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, iron four post bedstead, hanging punkah, books, dispense and cookroom furniture, garden pots with plants, &c. &c.

At 2 P.M. precisely.—A light and comfortable strong English-built double-seated Phaeton by James Henderson & Co. with pole, shafts, and a pair of lamps complete.

A very powerful and strong Grey Arab Horse about 5 years old.

A set of plated single harness and a gentleman's saddle with bridle.

Catalogues with full particulars have been published, and may be had on application at the office of the undersigned and at the "Date Grove," and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1872.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

E. HEINS, ORGANIST, Cathedral, Bombay, TUNER and REPAIRER of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, etc. Lessons given on the Organ, Piano, or Harmonium.

28, MEADOW STREET.

HUGH D. FISHER AND CO.

Indents received for Metals of all kinds.

DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co. have on SALE, now landing, BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.'s celebrated RAW and DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, DOUBLE REFINED COLZA OIL for Lighthouses, Railways, &c., PURE SPERM OIL for Spindles, RED LEAD, warranted pure, WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, assorted, COACH BUILDERS', PAINTERS', and RAILWAY VARNISHES, especially prepared for India and guaranteed to stand the Climate.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MR. D. SADLER, LANDING, SHIPPING, FORWARDING, HOUSE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

BEGS to inform the Public of Bombay and Outstations, that he is now prepared to clear from Customs and Bunders to Ship, Land, and Forward Goods and Packages to Europe or any part of India.

Passengers' Baggage shipped or landed, Passages engaged, and Berths secured, and every attention paid to parties coming to or leaving India.

TERMS MODERATE.

N.B.—Goods of all descriptions procurable in Bombay bought on Commission at the lowest market rates.

D. SADLER, Near the Old Docks, Mazagon.

18th September 1872.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT For preparing Liebig's Milk.

"I am now fully convinced that there is no other preparation that contains such nutritive properties for the rapid production of healthy structure in the child."

(Sd.) JOHN TANNER, M.D.

"This food cannot be too highly estimated.

(Sd.) R. W. CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

"Gratitude for the restoration of my child demands that I should add my testimony to the great value of the food you prepare."

(Sd.) THOS. ROBINSON, M.D.

Rs. 1 AND Rs. 2 PER BOTTLE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

MESSRS. GORDON AND ESSAI, TRANSIT AND FORWARDING AGENTS, FREIGHT AND PASSAGE BROKERS.

OILMANSTORES & OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

BEER, STOUT, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCO.

Messrs. GORDON & ESSAI are prepared to execute Orders of every description suitable to the wants and convenience of Messes, CLUBS, CONTRACTORS, and RESIDENTS in the Mofussil.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 5th October 1872.

FORT.—BOARD and RESIDENCE is offered to ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN in a house pleasantly situated. Address "G. W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of ROOGNATHGUR RUTTIGUR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JUGROOPGUR ROOGNATHGUR..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by Jugroopgur Roognathgur, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, for the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of his Guoroo, the late Roognathgur Ruttigur, of Bombay, Gooroo Hindoo, deceased, being granted to him as the sole Executor appointed by the said Will. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th day of October 1872.

KHUNDERAO HIROJEE, Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FAZAL MAHOMED, of Bombay, intending purchaser from the present Mortgagee, Mr. Cursetjee Muncherjee Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Sorabjee Bharoocha, of Bomba, the undermentioned PROPERTY. All persons having any claim on or against the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required, within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known to the Undersigned, at his Office, at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort.—Dated 7th October 1872.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

All that piece of Fazendari land, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Hassankhan Khuliffa Street, without the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 24, and bounded on the north by a passage, on the south by the house of Chanji Mahomed Peerco, on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the Hassan Khalfa Street aforesaid, and formerly and now in the occupation of Rajan bin Chand Mahomed and others.

SUPERIOR STEEL SPECTACLES.

Finest Crystal Glasses—Rs. 4-8.	Real Brazillian Pebbles—Rs. 6-12.

EACH PAIR IS SUPPLIED WITH A NEAT CASE.

Single and double Eye-glasses with Gold, and Vulcanite Frames, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., when the following Programme will be carried out:—

110 Yards (Handicap) Race (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay.)

2.—200 Yards Race, for Soldiers and Sailors.

1st Prize	Rs. 15
2nd "	" 5

3.—Half-mile Handicap (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay).

4.—Dhobies' or Bheesties' Bullock Race, to be ridden by Sailors of H. M.'s Navy.

1st Prize	Rs. 15
2nd "	5 lbs. of Tobacco
Last man in, 1 lb. of Tobacco.	

5.—120 Yards Hurdle Race.

6.—Three-legged Race.

Entries for the above to be made to the Undersigned not later than FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

W. M. TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto	per doz. Rs. 24
SHERRY, very Dry.—Green Seal, from Butler & Son.	" 25
Do. Stout, Rich.—Red Seal	" 27
Do. Extra fine, Dry.—Yellow Seal	" 30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	" 20

GERMAN WINES.

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

MARCOBRUNNER	per doz. quarts	Rs. 35
NEROBERGER	"	" 35
LIEBFRAUMILCH	"	" 32
RAUENTHALER	"	" 32
FUDESHEIMER	"	" 24
NIERSTEINER	"	" 21
BODENHEIMER	"	" 18
WALPOWZHEIMER (Red)	"	" 18
GEISENHEIMER	"	" 18
Ditto	"	pints 10
RIESLING	"	quarts 15

CLARET.

By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	Rs. 10
Ditto ditto ditto	"	pints 6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	"	quarts 12
Ditto ditto ditto	"	pints 6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	"	quarts 16
St. JULIEN do. do.	"	" 18
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine	"	pints 16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	"	quarts 21

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	Rs. 48
POMMARD	"	" 24
SAVIGNY	"	" 20
BEAUNE	"	" 18
CHABLIS	"	" 18

CHAMPAGNE,

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Rheims	per doz. quarts	Rs. 40
Ditto ditto ditto	"	pints 21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres	"	quarts 30
Ditto ditto ditto	"	pints 16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per doz. quarts	Rs. 28
Do.	"	pints 15

The BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label	per doz.	Rs. 24
Do. Do. " Green Label	" "	" 27

JUST LANDED, PER s.s. HIDALGO,

BASS' PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY STONE AND CO.,

Quarts in Cases of 4 doz	per doz. Rs.	5 12
Imperial Pints in Cases of 6 doz	"	" 4 12
Pints in Cases of 8 dozen	"	" 3 12

JUST LANDED, PER BERTRAM RIGBY,

GUINNESS' TOUT, BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

Quarts in Cases of 4 doz., per doz	Rs.	5 12
Pints in Cases of 8 doz., per doz	"	3 12

For Special Price List, apply to

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF," HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON," WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE," VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

P. & O. DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

SALE OF SURPLUS STORES.

The Undersigned is ready to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of IRON RODS, BARS, ANGLE IRON, &c., particulars of which can be obtained from the Storekeeper at the Dockyard.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their place of business from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET.

All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also, TWO BUNGALOWS at Matheran, for next October Season (called Rose Hill and Keepsake).—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2-30 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business:—1. To receive the Report of the Out-going Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. 2. To receive the Report of the Tonnage Scale and Landing Charges Committee. 3. To appoint a Special Committee to consider and report on the Port Trust Bill. 4. To consider the question of the Transit Duties to be levied on Cotton and other articles under the New Municipal Bill.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee, JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st October 1872.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

C. J. WALLIS, Manager for India.

THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per SHARE has been declared, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 7th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th September last on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board, SADANUND BALCRISHNA, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westphalian Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 229 of 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST, a joint stock Banking Company incorporated by Royal Charter and lately carrying on business in Rampart Row, in Bombay, but now in course of liquidation by virtue of an Order in that behalf of the High Court of Chancery in England..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BULWANTRAO BHICCAJEE DOWLEY, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Poona..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, issued on the 16th day of February 1871, and pursuant to the Judge's Order made on the 2nd day of September, instant, in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above named Defendant:—

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On MONDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being in Third Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoiboliswur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and bounded as follows:—on the East by the vacant ground of the Defendant, on the West by property of the Defendant (No. 11), on the North by the property (No. 20) of the said Defendant, lately sold by the Plaintiff, and on the south by the said Third Kolbhat Lane, and occupied by Jamsetjee, Noorbhoy and Co.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

And on the same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being in Third Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoiboliswur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and bounded on the East by property No. 12, on the West by a private passage, on the North by the property of Defendant (No. 20), and on the South by the said Kolbhat Lane, and now in the occupation of Jamsetjee Noorbhoy and his tenants; towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 7,000 and the balance of the Plaintiff's claim against the Defendant, together with the costs of and incidental to this application and order and of the said sale.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 3rd September 1872.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN, Plaintiff's Attornies.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 ('Cash); by Post Rs. 8-4-1.
Credit Price Rs. 9

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE, WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLAH.

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

An elegant, substantial Paper, with a pleasant surface, for the Half Anna Postage.

Mourning.....Rs. 3-8 { 5 Quires Paper / 100 Envelopes } Plain.....Rs. 2-8

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

by Dobbs Kidd & Co. and De la Rue.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possess by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. All these extracts are so skilfully combined as to be injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into its composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Nervous and General Debility, Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Female

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue. Other shares closed unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value & sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	75
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	221½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,460
8,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	125
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,090
100	500	all	10 p.ct.	Albert [illegible]	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	275
100	12,000	11,000	2000s.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,925x.d.
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	500 x. d.
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	5,800	all	500	Fort Press Co.	8,150
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	930 x. d
200	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	810
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	975
300	5,000	2,000	125 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,080
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	6 2½
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200xd
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-years.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,600
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,190xd.
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,320
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
750	2,000	all	200 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,540
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,035
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100 p.s	Oriental	2,560
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,050

* Per share for the half-years

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,220xd.
57,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'dg's Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	395
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	... Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111¾ to 111¾
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101¾ to 101 13/16
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103¾
5 years' Debenture Loans	109¾
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton £2; Wooden Ships £2; Myrabolns & Coir bills £1 17s. 6d.; Seeds £1 10s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China	Steamer Cotton Rs. 7 per bale; Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest; Sailing Ships Rs. 4½ per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	John and Mary	Padua	Cochin, Sept. 9.
5	Mail (s)	Hanna	Alleppy, Sept. 29.
6	Himalaya (s)	Heasman	Calcutta, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Patna (s)	Beyts	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Surat.

Brig Estrell de Damon, to Chittagong.

DAILY IMPORTS.—5TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Leith (s), 33 bundles steel, Khimjee Jeewa; 50 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 1,028 bundles iron hoops and 1,202 bundles iron bars, Jules, Siegfried & Co.; 61 cases port wine, Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle (s), 1,773 bundles iron bars, Khimjee Jewa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hidalgo (s), 500 bundles galls, Megjee Heerjee.

Australia (s), 10 bales wool, Cursondas Nensey; 65 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.; 31 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 133 bundles hides, Sucoor Ooman; 200 bales orchilla weed, Hurjeebhoy Jamal; 108 bundles hides, Soomar Abdoola & Co.; 10 bales skins, Syed Mohidin & Co.; 26 bundles hides, Rahmoobhoy Mahomed; 28 cases olibanum and 1 bundle skins, Jairaj Peerbhoy; 50 bundles hides, Oomar Hoosein; 13 cases cardamoms, Soonderdas Mooljee; 112 bundles hides, Dawood Mahomed; 20 bundles skins, Hajee Mahomed-ally; 6 bales hides, C. M. A. Mohideen & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 88 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Oreste (s), 100 bags saltpetre, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Australia (s), 8 cases silk, Hajee Jamal Abadin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 60 bundles sharkfins, Gowabhoy Samjee; 182 bundles sharkfins, Allana Munjee & Co.

Hindostan (s), 453 pieces E. teeth and 17 chests M. opium, Jairaj Peerbhoy; 1 case cochineal and 7 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 26 chests M. opium, Rehmoobhoy Hubibbhoy; 15 chests M. opium, Guneshdass Bulakee; 1 box silver coin, H. E. H. Habib; 13 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 32½ chests M. opium, Hajee Adam Esmal & Co.; 33 chests M. opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhoosen & Co.; 21½ chests M. opium, Futtalbhoy Amejeebhoy; 33 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 2 chests M. opium, Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee; 20 chests M. opium, S. and D. R. Futtakia; 9 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 163 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 2 chests M. opium, Ahmedbhoy Rahimtoola; 3 chests M. opium, Dalsook Ramsook.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan (s), 5 chests M. opium, Tarachund Gunsamdass.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market closes quiet, and prices remain quite unchanged. First holders, encouraged by the advancing tone of the Liverpool Cotton Market, show but less disposition to effect sales at the low offers made by the dealers, and consequently we have not heard of any important sales. Below we give our closing quotations:—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39	yds. 6	lbs.	Rs. 4	4	0	to Rs. 4	4	6
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 7	lbs.	,, 4	11	0 to ,, 4	12	0
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 8¼	lbs.	,, 5	7	6 to ,, 5	8	0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,, 7	lbs.	,, 4	15	0 to ,, 5	0	0
,,	,,	45	,, 38	,, 8	lbs.	,, 5	8	0 to ,, 5	9	0
,, Printers	26	,, 30	,, 3	lbs.	,, 2	4	6	to ,, 2	5	6
,, Mad'polams	32	,, 24	,, 3	lbs.	,, 2	2	0	to ,, 2	2	6
,, ,,	30	,, 24	,, 5¼	lbs.	,, 3	11	0	to ,, 3	11	3
,, Jaconets	40	,, 20	,, 2½	lbs.	,, 2	1	9	to ,, 2	2	3

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 5th instant:—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39	yds. 7	lbs.	Rs. 4	11	0		
500 ,, ,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 7	lbs.	,, 4	11	0	
500 ,, ,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 7	lbs.	,, 4	11	0	
1,000 ,, ,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 8¼	lbs.	,, 5	8	0	
500 ,, ,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 8¼	lbs.	,, 5	8	0	
600 ,, ,,	,,	40	,, 39	,, 8¼	lbs.	,, 5	8	0	
1,000 ,, ,, Madapollams	32	,, 24	,, 3	lbs.	,, 4	9	0		
					,, 2	2	3		

YARNS.

In Yarns a very small business is passing, and unless the holders make a reduction in the prices asked no business could be induced. The sales reported are—

3,000 lbs. Mule No. 40 ..... at 11¼ As. per lb.

1,200 ,, Mock Water No. 40 ..... ,, 11 9/16 ,, ,,

METALS.

The large accumulation of stocks in the bazaar altogether precludes business, and prices have a downward tendency.

COTTON.

The Cotton Market closed firm, with prices advancing. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Hingunghaut (deliverable in Jan.) ..... Rs. 260 to Rs. 261

,, Oomrawuttee { ,, ,, Feb.) ..... ,, 220 to ,, 221

,, Broach M. G. { ,, ,, March) ..... ,, 242 to ,, 245

Purchases,—viz., about 120 candies New Broach M. G. (deliverable in March 1872) at Rs. 242; and about 250 candies New Oomrawuttee at Rs. 220.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—6TH OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 5th October, 2-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 17 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th October, 2-46 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th October, 5-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th October, 4-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 53 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 5th October, 4-4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th October, 1-8 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 6th October, 6-20 P.M. Time in transit, 1 hour 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 0	0 8
,, Galle	one in	1 4
,, Kurrachee	0 29	0 13
,, Madras	one in	1 0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th October, 9-45 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 5th October, 5-37 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 5th October, 5-20 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 6th Oct., 5-8 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·95.

CANNANORE, 6th Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·000, rainfall 2 cents.

VIZAGOOLA, 6th Oct., 6-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west light, thermometer 85.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Hills, Major, Bombay R.E., on leave, from Poona.

Morris, Captain, Bombay 60th Rifles, on leave, from Ootacamund.

Astell, Lieutenant, Bombay 60th Rifles, on leave, from Ootacamund.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Hills, Major, Bombay R.E., on leave to Poona.

Dann, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Stewart, Lieutenant, Bombay Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Morar, Gwalior.

October 6.

Strong, Assist nt Surgeon, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., to join, to Hoshungabad.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Military Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
Military Items.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen, and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 6-30 P.M.:—

Monday	Oct. 7	Monday	Nov. 18		
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 25		
,,	,, 21	,,	Dec. 3		
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 10		
,,	Nov. 4	,,	,, 17		
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 24		
		,,	,, 31		

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	.....	Rs.	42	0 0
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One Month	*ditto*	,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

THE MANAGER OF THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* will feel obliged if the party to whom he lately lent a file of the *Gazette* for August will return the same without delay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummum Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Arrangements have been made, by which on and after MONDAY, 7th October, PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES can be CONVEYED in one day between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par and Oroura Rivers.

The Mail Train service continues suspended, and Trains will run between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, until further notice as follows, calling at all Stations:—

	Mad. Time.		Mad. Time
			A.M.
Bombay	Dep. 7-30	Ahmedabad	Dep. 8-15
	A.M.		P.M.
Surat	Arr. 7-45	Surat	Arr. 5-15
	A.M.		A.M.
Surat	Dep. 8-30	Surat	Dep. 8-15
	P.M.		P.M.
Ahmedabad	Arr. 5-25	Bombay	Arr. 8-20

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

NANABHAI—October 5th, at Old Sonapore Street, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Nanabhai Sadanandjee Kali, of a son.

WHITAKER—October 6th, at the Municipal offices, Esplanade, the wife of Mr. W. Whitaker, Chief Engineer, Fire Brigade, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBLE—September 30th, at Dacca, the wife of Alexander Abercrombie, Esq., of a daughter.

BLEWITT—October 3rd, at Agra, the wife of Mr. H. Blewitt, Customs Department, of a son.

BREITHAUPT—September 26th, at Templeton Lodge, Ootacamund, the wife of Geo. Avenel Breithaupt, Esq., Bank of Madras, Cochin, of a son.

BROMHEAD—September 30th, at Futtehghur, the wife of Sir B. Bromhead, Captain 40th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

CAREY—September 26th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Mr. A. E. Carey, Accountant Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

DOVETON—September 26th, at Saugor, the wife of Colonel W. J. Doveton, Madras Infantry, of a son, prematurely.

ELLWOOD—September 30th, at Lucknow, the wife of Revd. J. P. Ellwood, of a son.

ELLIOTT—September 29th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of C. A. Elliot, Esq., of a son.

FERGUSON—September 29th, at Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev. W. Ferguson, Superintendent of Chumba Mission, of a daughter.

HOGG—October 2nd, at Harda, the wife of Captain T. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

JENKINS—October 2nd, at 10, Royd Street, Calcutta, the wife of James Jenkins, Esq., of a son.

MAGUIRE—October 1st, at Puchmurree, Central Provinces, the wife of Captain C. Maguire, 41th Regiment, of a son.

STALKARTT—September 22nd, at Darjeeling, the wife of John Stalkartt, Esq., Tatteriah, Tirhoot, of a daughter.

TUCKER—October 2nd, at 3½, Bentinck Street, the wife of Mr. S. J. Tucker, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NEWBOLT—ALEXANDER—September 28th, at "St. John's in the Wilderness," Nynee Tal, by the Rev. W. D. Cowley, John Rice Newbolt, Esq., Captain 5th Fusiliers, to Lilla De Vere, daughter of the late G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—September 30th, at Maldah, Lower Bengal, Emily Catherine, the beloved wife of Francis James Alexander, B.C.S., aged 28 years.

BRENNAN—October 2nd, at Allahabad, Gertrude Sarah, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brennan, aged one month one day.

CHRISTIAN—September 27th, at Monghyr, Maud Ella, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Christian, of Chupram Factory, aged 7 years, 1 month and 12 days.

DODSWORTH—September 28th, at Landour, Mr. W. T. Dodsworth, late Executive Engineer, and Superintendent Land Measurements Ganges Canal, aged 57 years and 4 months, sincerely and deeply regretted by his sorrowing children, relatives and a large circle of friends and sequaintances.

FERGUSON—September 30th, at Dalhousie, Douglas William, son of J. Ferguson, M. D., Civil Surgeon, aged 3 months and 12 days.

PUNDIT—September 29th, at Benares, Rai Kishen Narain Pundit, late 1st Grade Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, aged 48 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1872.

MAJOR TULLOCH's report on the water-supply of Bombay, so long expected, has come at last—a heavy volume, teeming with facts and figures, and filled with a large number of well executed maps. As this report was only placed in our hands on Saturday afternoon, we have not been able to give it that attentive perusal to which it is entitled, but on hastily glancing over the pages, we learn that not only Salsette, but all the country embraced between Panwell on the north-east, and Bassein on the north-west, with the ghaut line for a base, has been trodden by the municipal surveyors in search of new sites for an additional water-supply for Bombay. The result of this search has been to place before the public two projects which, so far as we know, are entirely new, viz.—the Tansa and Kamua projects. The other five projects discussed in the report—viz, the Shewla, Ewoor, Kennery, Toolsee, and Vehar extension—are not new to Bombay, though the surveys appear to have been more completely made by Major Tulloch, and the projects themselves more completely worked out than they were by any of his predecessors. On these five schemes the ground had previously been somewhat prepared for Major Tulloch by the partial surveys of former Municipal Engineers, by Mr. Scoble's water-supply commission, and by Mr. Ormiston's elaborate report on the Toolsee scheme, so that practically Major Tulloch's report throws no new light on the extension of our water-supply as far as these schemes are concerned, if we except the cost of executing Ewoor, which had not before been estimated nor the height of the dams determined.

Of the schemes that are entirely his own—viz., Tansa and Kamun—Major Tulloch deserves the credit of having thoroughly elaborated them, and placed them before us in a familiar form. In the matter of supply, both these projects are calculated to meet even the demands of the *Indian Statesman*. They are "practically unlimited," and if not separately, at least conjointly, they would gladden the heart of the most aquatic individual, and enable the city to be transformed at once into an aquarium. But the cost of these schemes is as "unlimited" as the quantity of water that they would be able to supply, Tansa to cost 115 lakhs for a 26 gallon supply, and Kamun 128 lakhs for a similar supply. The way in which the waters of Tansa and Kamun are proposed to be led through mountain tunnels and under the beds of rivers, as well as other important particulars of the works, all of which appear to be extremely interesting, must be deferred for future consideration. We pass on meanwhile to the Salsette projects as having a more immediate interest for us.

Chapter VI. of the report treats of the Kennery project. According to estimate No. 3, for impounding a three years' supply of 8,000 million gallons, the works are calculated to cost Rs. 53,84,000, and the supply per head of present population would be about 13 gallons. The Toolsee project, about which we learn nothing new from this report, is estimated to cost as an independent scheme Rs. 28,03,000—the height of the dam to be 105 feet, and the quantity of water impounded 3,816 million gallons. It is strongly insisted upon by Major Tulloch that in erecting the Toolsee dam or dams, if they are not now carried to the proposed height, provision should be made for doing so at some future time. We quite concur in this view, which is merely expressing in other words the fact that Toolsee should be utilized to its fullest extent. And with regard to making Toolsee an independent source of supply, the report says: "To bring the Toolsee "water to Bombay, the cheapest plan would "be to lay down a pipe which, as it need not "be more than 21 inches in diameter and three "quarters of an inch thick, would cost less even "than a masonry conduit. Another advantage "which a pipe in this particular instance would "give us would be that we should be able "to supply all the high localities of "Bombay under pressure, and without "the help of pumps." So it appears that after very long consideration, and with all the water extension projects set out before him, and in a cool climate, Major Tulloch still holds to the opinion that the best way to utilize Toolsee is to bring the water into Bombay by an independent main, unless, indeed, it is intended to carry out the Kennery scheme also, in which case the report contemplates making one main do the work of both reservoirs. These considerations regarding Toolsee will have a special interest for Government and the Bench of Justices just now, as we notice that amongst the list of business to be submitted to the Bench on Wednesday next is the resumption of the works connected with the Toolsee water-supply project.

The Ewoor project is next treated of, and for impounding a three years' supply of 7,200 million gallons, equal to 10 gallons per head of population, the cost is estimated at Rs. 83,79,000. The main dam, 155 feet high, swallows up one-third of this very high estimate. If Ewoor is ever to be utilized for the supply of Bombay, it will probably be as an auxiliary to Toolsee, for which there appears to be some natural advantages; and were it not for the very expensive main dam which would be required for Ewoor, this latter project would be the next which Government and the city would probably entertain. But, according to Major Tulloch, 10 gallons per head at an estimated cost of 83 lacs, which would probably run up to a crore of rupees, is not a scheme which will find public favour in Bombay just now.

The Vehar lake extension project contemplates the collection of "all the water from the "Salsette Valleys into the Vehar lake." This could only be done by substituting new dams for those now existing. The cost is estimated at about 72 lacs, and the scheme is only considered to be condemned as an engineering work, to which might very properly have been added that as the city would be left dependent upon a single source of supply, it should never be thought about.

Of these five Salsette projects, the Kennery and Toolsee schemes are recommended as "deserving the special attention of the Bench," and we are told that, combined, they are "for a "supply of 13 gallons per head per diem for the "present population."

The Tansa project, for a supply of 20 gallons per head, at a cost of a million sterling, is offered as a choice between it and the combined Kennery and Toolsee projects. It is pointed out that Kennery, Toolsee, and Ewoor, are projects that admit of no subsequent extension if the dams are once raised to the highest limit, but that Tansa and Kamun may be extended to almost an unlimited extent, and that in considering our water-supply, the wants of the city in the long future should be regarded at the present time. But is it not true that just as Toolsee is only an extension of Vehar, so by adding Kennery or Ewoor to the former we are confining our operations to the proper water-shed of the city, and are extending our water works in the most proper direction? The difference of cost between the distant and near schemes as given in Major Tulloch's estimates, is not quite sufficient to satisfy us that we are sure to get cheaper water from Tansa than from Kennery. It appears to us that every additional mile further from Vehar to which we may now go in search of water, increases the risk both of ultimate cost and security. But we need not enter into this discussion at present. Toolsee is already an accomplished fact, and until the already sanctioned works connected with that project have been executed, a further extension of our water-supply will scarcely be entertained, unless indeed it should be brought on in connection with an underground sewerage system. Toolsee must first be fully utilized and made profitable before it would be either right or just to insist upon the execution of any other scheme. We are now in possession of all Major Tulloch's schemes, and those can be considered at leisure as the Toolsee works progress.

The report terminates with the following recommendations—

"Either to carry out the Kennery and Toolsee projects for the supply of 8½ million gallons daily, or to carry out the Tansa project for a supply of 13 million gallons.

"If the former be decided upon, the Toolsee main dam to be built at once—or, at all events, so as to admit of its being raised hereafter—to the height of 105 feet, so that the water may stand at 470 feet on datum, and a three years' supply from the valley be impounded. And the Kennery dam to be built at once—or so as to admit of its being raised afterwards—to the height of 155 feet, so that the water may stand at 345 feet on datum, and a three years' supply from the lower portion of the valley may be impounded.

"That, whatever is done now, 'the future as well as the present wants of the city should be borne in mind.' *

"That future works should be, if possible, extensions of present ones, and not independent of them.

"That in carrying out any high-level project whatsoever, it would be a grave mistake not to command the Vehar lake so as to be able to keep it full whenever considered desirable.

"That, whatever reservoir be adopted, if the height for the dams proposed by me be not approved, the dams be, at all events, built so as to be capable of being raised in the future to those heights. Thus the prospective supply would not be mar

authorities. European pas… the mails are allowed to get wh… carts," which are very easy and safe… condemned to ride on the "Agra carts," … comfortable and equally dangerous. When … such distinctions as these in such public matte… no wonder that our vaunted sense of justice and … tation for fair dealing are at times sneeringly spoke… of by the natives.

Mr. Cheyne, the Superintending Engineer of the Holkar State railway, has returned from his tour of inspection on the line. I believe he is of opinion, from what he has seen, that Messrs. Hood, Winton, Mills and Oag, the contractors, have done even more than they are required to do to expedite the works, and that they deserve credit for the able manner in which they have hitherto worked.

KAIRA, 1st October.

The reversal by the Hon. Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature of the judgment passed at the late quarterly sessions by Mr. Melvill on the six Pursuntuj murderers has created quite a sensation among the small but usurious community of the *Shrawaks*. One man, a *Gorjee* of the coolies, who hitherto maintained himself on the alms given by the coolies of Pursuntuj, is obliged to stick close to his habitation for fear of losing his life if he stirs abroad, as he is supposed by the coolies to have given false evidence against them in the late Pursuntuj murder case. The other two murderers were hanged to-day at 7 A.M. just near the police chowkey.

Mr. Melvill, the Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is expected here on the 17th instant to carry on the business of the quarterly sessions. There are, I hear, about four or five murder cases to come on for hearing at this session.

Dr. Johnston leaves this for Broach to-morrow morning, and his successor is expected here soon after he has been relieved of his duties by the former gentleman, who carries with him the good opinion of all with whom he came in contact.

The Collector proceeds to-morrow morning to Mehmoodabad with his staff, but is to return here by the time the sessions commence, as Mr. Melvill is to put up at his bungalow.

Inquiries are now being made by the Collector into certain irregularities which have crept into the accounts of the Hadow Institute and Kaira Library. Books were purchased by the late honorary secretary without consulting its members upon the matter, a step which, to say the least, was in direct contravention of the rules of the library. At the late library meeting it was proposed and carried unanimously that the late honorary secretary should be requested to pay down his subscription from the year 1866 to the time he ceased to be a member of the library. The subscription amounts to about Rs. 144, at the rate of two rupees per mensem. His answer to this is very evasive and goes on to say that his predecessors never used to pay the subscription.

Dr. Buhler is expected here about the middle of this month to conduct the examination of the English school at this place, the result of which, judging from the efficient way in which the school is now managed, will be entirely satisfactory.

The dengue appears to have entirely disappeared, but its place is supplied by a fever which, though attacking almost every one, is not of a virulent type.

The mornings and evenings are generally cool, but the heat is intolerable at midday.

COTTON AND THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some time since when the discussion was going on here regarding the merits or demerits of the Carwar railway scheme, I suggested in a letter published in your columns that it would be well for Government to pause ere sanctioning any line of railway that must depend in the main upon cotton for its success.

The Duke of Argyll's despatch is exactly in accordance with my views, and I would advise everyone who has a leaning towards the fallacy that E. I. cotton can ever again compete with American, to study well the tabular statement of imports of cotton into the United Kingdom from the United States and the British possessions in the East from 1862 to 1871 inclusive, given in the Duke's despatch.

It must now be understood that the Duke of Argyll has thrown aside the argument of Mr. Mellwraith on one side and our local Chamber on the other, and rejects the scheme or recommends delay, principally on the ground that in view of the American supply of cotton it would be a waste of the public exchequer to build a railway in India that must depend in the main upon cotton for its success.

At present the spectacle of a city of 600,000 odd inhabitants without any commerce to speak of, presents itself to us, and one naturally asks how much longer are we to sit still and allow cotton to be king, to our destruction.

I say this port has no commerce to speak of at present, and never will have any until cotton grown in Western India that cannot compete with American in quality, goes to the wall.

Why even in Burmah they are going in for a jute crop not content with their large rice crop, which pays the shippers; but we are content to import our jute from Bengal, and if we want any gunny bags to pack up the little seeds we can scrape together now and then for export, we are obliged to get them from Bengal as well.

I thank God that the Duke of Argyll has thrown aside the argument of Mr. Mellwraith and his party on one side, that cotton ought to be shipped *direct* from Carwar, and our local chamber on the other, that it ought to come to Bombay, by deciding in view of the American crop that it ought not to be shipped *at all*, or in any event, that Government do not see the advisability of building a railway for the purpose of helping out an interest which is dying out fast.

F.

THE ROYAL MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The advertisement, appearing in the local English papers calling an extraordinary general meeting of the Royal Mills on the 12th inst., for confirming the special resolution passed on the 17th ultimo, calls for some public comment. Mr. Nurses Kessowjee is striving hard to place himself in a position from which no shareholder of the mill can turn him out at any moment for his negligence, or misconduct, or incompetency, or for all. For this generous act of the shareholders, what advantages has he given to them? Nothing but self-interest! He silently implies "I do not care for you! As you are blind I will laugh at you and serve my own interest!" Alas! Sir, if all the mills be conducted in future on the principle inculcated by the said Bhattia merchant, the industry of the city will soon go to the grave. In 1864 there was a mania for promoting joint-stock companies, so now speculators work hard to become life-managers of mills. This pernicious example has been set by the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and followed by none but this Bhattia. In return for the benefit conferred upon him by the poor, voiceless shareholders of the mill, he has gratefully bound them hand and foot to stare at him in blank amazement at the royal mill with which he will conduct the business entrusted to him. From the wording of the resolution, I do not see that any shareholder of the mills can revoke the appointment if he at any time is found guilty of misconduct, or of mismanaging the affairs of the mills. What guarantee has he given that he will manage the mills with integrity, ability, and zeal? Who knows but that the very next day after the resolution passed on 17th be confirmed on the 12th inst. he will sell off the shares now standing in his name? Some effort must be made on the 12th inst. to take a solemn pledge from him that the same number of shares now held by him should stand untouched by him during his lifetime. Then only there may be some confidence felt by the poor minority of opposing shareholders that the business of the company will be conducted rightly. If anything of the sort be not done whereby he may become a heavy loser on account of the business of the mills being conducted negligently, there is every reason to apprehend that sooner or later the collapse of the mills is inevitable. I do not see any necessity of secretaries and treasurers and more less of life managers; but a vigilant, active, and honest board of directors can manage the affairs of any joint-stock company better than these high-sounding functionaries. Cannot the executive Government insert a clause in the Joint Stock Companies' Act, prohibiting life-managerships from being conferred upon any individual of howsoever good parts he may be possessed? It will really be generous on the part of the Government to take this matter into their consideration, and any change in the Act by which the powerless shareholders of Joint Stock Companies can be protected will be most gratefully hailed by real and *bona fide* shareholders.

PUBLICUS.

The *Bangalore Spectator* tells us of the Kotas, a tribe living on the Ghats; they occupy a number of large villages, known among them by the general designation of *Kotagiris*, or Cowkilders' Hill. Like the Todas, their origin is wrapped in mystery. They are a fine featured race, fair skinned, and wear the same dress as that of the Todas. They are the industrial class of the Hills, working in brass, iron, silver and other metals, as also in wood, and are besides musicians, carriers, and agriculturists. Their mode of cultivation is very primitive. A piece of jungle is cleared by burning, the land turned up and sown. When the harvest has been gathered in, the clearing is abandoned, and another piece of jungle reclaimed. They are an extremely filthy race, living principally on carrion, but are on that account shunned by the other tribes. The Kotas, as well as the other tribes, are very partial to opium, which they cultivate largely, and consume in quantities of from ninety to a hundred grains daily.

…y or two afterwards. The Fouzdar …dered man is alive, and is at Dhurm… …known yet whether the man has turned

…ULT BY A PARSEE.—On the 3rd instant a case was …ed on for hearing in the Fort Police Court, before …r. Nana Morojee, wherein Mr. Nusserwanji Eduljı, a managing clerk in the employ of Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, solicitor, was complainant, and Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Motiwalla was defendant. The charge was one of assault. Mr. Shamrao appeared on behalf of his clerk, the complainant, to conduct the prosecution, and the defendant in person. His Worship after hearing evidence on both sides, found the defendant guilty of the charge of assault and fined him Rs. 10.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MR. RUTTONJEE EDULJEE BOTTLEWALLA.—At the High Court on Saturday last, Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch on behalf of Govindram Ummeeram, the plaintiff in a summary suit brought against Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for an order that the suit be set down for hearing to-morrow, though the time for setting it down in its regular order, according to Act V. of 1866, would not expire before Thursday next, that day being the second day of the vacation. The learned counsel said he made this application for a speedy hearing on the ground that the defendant had absconded to Damaun. His Lordship declined to make any order, as he could not deprive the defendant of any part of the full period of seven days allowed him by the Act to defend the suit. Mr. Marriott said he would have to ask the vacation judge to hear it during the vacation.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed*, in support of the assertion previously made by it, that a large number of houses and other landed property in Bombay have been assessed higher than the rents they bring in can justify, gives an instance which came to light in a suit in the High Court. In the suit filed by Mr. Vurjeevandas Madabowdas against the Justices of the Peace for damages suffered by the plaintiff in regard to a house of his at Worlee, Mr. Hutchinson deposed that, though the house in question realized Rs. 250 as rent, it was assessed at Rs. 300. Mr. Hutchinson further stated that this high assessment was allowed to remain, as Mr. Vurjeevandas did not protest against it. When persons like Mr. Vurjeevandas, says the writer, who are well acquainted with the Municipal rules, and who are Justices of the Peace, allow their houses to be over-assessed, how can poor and uninfluential persons or widows be expected to fight against over-assessment?

WE understand Mr. J. Shaw Stewart, C. S., Collector of Surat, goes home shortly on six months' sick leave, as he has received injuries to his leg from a recent accident.—*Argus.*

WE learn from a correspondent that Mr. James Scorgie, F. C. S., Inspector of Schools, Berar, has left Akola to assume charge of his appointment as Principal of a newly established institution in the enlightened State of Jeypoor in Rajpootana. Mr. Benjamin Aitken, head master of the High School at Oomrawuttee, will in all probability succeed Mr. Scorgie.—*Ibid.*

A TOWN BAND FOR BOMBAY.—We hear that Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer and Co. have applied to the Bench of Justices for some contribution towards the establishment and maintenance of a Town Band for Bombay. They ask Rs. 3,500 for buying musical instruments, &c., and an annual contribution of Rs. 1,000 for maintaining the Band. Although the proposal is a good one, still we don't think the Justices ought to entertain it. It is the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee that ought to have been applied to by the petitioners, and not the Municipality, who cannot legitimately vote a large sum for such a purpose. Moreover, could not our Governor lend the services of his band for the amusement of the public?—*Ibid.*

THE NEXT BENCH MEETING.—The Acting Municipal Commissioner will, we believe, on Wednesday next, at the meeting of the Justices, ask the Bench to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 40,000 for the repair of the roads. We understand that a sum of Rs. 80,000 will be required over and above the Budget grant of repairing the roads, but that half that sum will do for the present. Before this money is voted it would be advisable to make enquiries as to how the sum granted in the last Budget has been spent. Details ought to be given, for the sum voted by the Bench was supposed to be ample for the purpose, but now it seemsit is not so. But why not?—*Ibid.*

FIRE AT POONA.—Yesterday, at about a quarter past 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Gunnoo Marathi near Darrowalla's Bridge, in the city of Poona, and destroyed the house. The damage is roughly estimated at about eight hundred rupees. This fire was not soon extinguished, because the members of the Fire Brigade of the Municipality were not present, although the engine was kept in the chowkey at a distance of about one hundred yards from the house which was on fire. We do not know who is to be blamed in the matter for allowing the house to be burnt down for want of the engine working, especially as we have abundance of water.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 5.

HIGH COURT.—7TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTION.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia v. The Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company.

MOTIONS.

For further direction and costs.

423-66—Dallas and Lynch—His Highness Tookajee Maharaj v. Jugjeevun Hemjee—Shamrao Pandoorung.

LONG CAUSES.

90-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Coostna Curmee and others v. Dameodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

ECCLESIASTICAL SUITS.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Ruttonjee Manokjee Jivajee, deceased—Cooverbai and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Manokbai and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

SHORT CAUSE.

435-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy Monshee—Prescot and Winter.

In the goods of Syed Hoosen Ally Shaik Cadur, deceased—Syed Ahmed Shah Cadur—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Secundrabebee—Tyabjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

Suits for Judgment.

672-71—J. Gopall—Malkoo Verroffa v. Muccoonda Cashinath—Thacker and Chalk.

670-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Thacker Girdhur Jadow v. Bae Ruttonbai widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

429-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hassum Mahomed v. Ahmed Mahomed &c.—Khunderao.

SHORT CAUSE.

733-71—Rimington Hore and Langley—Nurseydass Jitram v. Sungapa bin Sewmoorty and others—Garud.

LONG CAUSE.

322-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—His Highness Tookajee Maharaj v. Pitamberdass Narayenjee—Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. HIMALAYA, 911 tons, Captain C. Heasman, arrived yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (September 10th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Goslin and sixty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. BAGHDAD, 820 tons, Captain J. Templeton, arrived on the 4th instant from coast and Calcutta September 18th, with the following cargo:—From Calcutta—1,118 bags sugar, 488 bags rice, 540 bales gunnies, 244 bales jute, 600 bags grain, and 335 bags cullie. From Cochin—43 robbins copra.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s. s.s. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain G. M. D. Beyts, sailed on Saturday last with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Calcutta—Mr. Williamson and Mr. W. Tostee. For Calicut—Mr. H. Batty. For Tellichery—Mrs. Hajee Jacob Nathoo and her servant, and nineteen deck passengers for different ports.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SMART.—The death is announced at the General Hospital, on Monday last, of Captain Alexander Smart, commander of the B. I. steamer Assyria, in his thirtieth year. The steamer arrived in the roads on the 14th ultimo, and Captain Smart went into hospital, where he died from the effects of a long standing complaint.—*Madras Standard.*

THE s.s. MULA, 548 tons, Captain J. Hanna, arrived on Saturday last from Alleppy (September 29th), calling at intermediate ports with the following cargo:—From Alleppy—352 robbins coprah, 25 robbins cardamoms, 4 robbins cinnamon flowers, 20 casks oil, 12 robbins croton seeds, 4 robbins dry ginger, and 173 bales coir yarn. From Cochin—215 casks oil, 5,481 packages coir yarn, 8 bags croton seeds, and 344 robbins coprah. From Calicut—16 bales piece-goods, 6 casks ghee, 126 packages coprah, 20 casks oil, 9 bags coffee, 127 bags mollasis, and 2,040 packages coir yarn. From Tellichery—24 bags rednuts, 63 robbins pepper, 6 robbins beetlenuts, 2 bags coffee, and 21 robbins sharkfins. From Cananore—758 bags beetlenuts and 200 robbins pepper. From Mangalore—30 bags coffee, 91 packages arrack nuts, and 9 packages cajoo seeds. From Compta—13 bundles cardamoms. From Vingorla—3 packages wood posts, and 12 boxes glass. She brought the following passengers—Lieut J.C. Bon de Souza, Captain J.E.P. Saupaio, and thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. DELHI, from Suez, Aden, and Galle, arrived in the Madras roads on Tuesday morning, with the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Capt. and Mrs. Flint, and Dr. Walsh's native female servant.
From Suez to Madras.—Mr. E. C. Simson.
From Venice to Madras—Mr. Bowers.
From Aden to Madras—Corporal Bowers.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr. C. W. Bolton, Rev. and Mrs. Hunt, infant and ayah, Dr. J. Anderson, Mr. F. Handley, Capt. Bridger, and Mr. G. Dyer.
From Brindisi to Calcutta—Mrs. Rowell's native female servant.
From Aden to Calcutta—Mr. R. S. Wood.
From Hongkong to Calcutta.—Mr. J. Bancroft.
From Galle to Calcutta.—Dr. Anderson, Miss Calaghan, and Mr. Whitney.

The Delhi left on Tuesday evening with the following passengers:—

From Madras to Calcutta.—Mrs. Kenny, Mr. Howard and native servant, Mr. Sperenborg, Mr. Wauchope, C.B., Lieut-Hossack, Col. Duffin and native servant.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. AUSTRALIA, 3,648 tons, and 600 h.p., Captain J. S. Murray, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Major Bushby.. Mrs. Leighfield.
Mr. D. L. Jones. Captain Gubbins.
Mrs. Badde y. Sub-Asst. Surg. Purcell.
Mrs. Wingfield, child, infant & ayah. Ditto G. B. West.
Mrs. Hicks. Mr. G. Field.
Lt. F. J. Bailey. Capt. Wheeler's three children and European Nurse.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly. Mr. D. B. Lumsden and child.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Mr. J. A. Henriques. Mr. P. Baceller.
Mr. F. A. Henriques. Julius Cæsar bon de Souza.

FOR MALTA.

Mr. and Mr. Leonard.

FOR VENICE.

Mrs. J. Murdocks. Mrs. McIvor, child, infant and ayah.
Lt. G. H. C. Stracey. Lt. Col C. K. Blair.

FOR ADEN.

Capt Morris. Lt. Astell.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL FALL OF RAIN IN BYCULLA FROM THE YEAR 1856.

YEAR.	May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		Total.	
	Inches.	Rainy days.	Inches.	Rainy days.	Inches.	Rainy days.	Inches.	Rainy days.	Inches.	Rainy days.	Inches	Rainy days.
1856..	6·5	25	48	23	26·94	28	9·17	31	8·85	20	71·8	107
1857..	1·81	6	16·81	20	22·11	26	20·20	25	18·20	24	79·23	101
1858..	1·95	4	15·28	21	22·64	29	9·50	14	12·53	19	61·90	87
1859..	....	....	28·60	26	30·87	27	1·71	21	6·27	12	81·84	86
1860..	6	1	31·62	21	60·7	28	9·13	23	7·77	15	74·65	87
1861..	17	3	27·74	26	38·60	26	26·35	26	3·13	13	106·8	94
1862..	....	....	22·43	22	15·92	26	13·65	26	24·56	23	76·56	97
1863..	12	1	31·44	23	26·89	31	13·85	26	8·51	18	80·33	99
1864..	....	....	25·65	17	13·72	28	11·42	23	5·21	18	56··	84
1865..	....	....	14·23	21	16·47	22	39·21	31	3·75	22	73·66	96
1866..	....	....	17·58	24	47·7	31	24·87	31	3·80	18	92·30	104
1867..	6	1	12·09	23	36·87	27	17·64	29	8·38	21	79·84	101
1868..	....	....	21·30	27	28·65	26	28·95	26	6·45	17	78·35	96
1869..	4	1	29·60	18	28·93	24	28·67	29	24·17	28	112·21	100
1870..	22	2	24·25	24	29·14	31	11·7	27	11·2	14	75·70	98
1871..	2·75	7	11·21	18	16·41	27	8·87	26	7·90	18	47·20	96
1872..	....	....	31·70	17	28·80	30	10·62	29	16·40	17	87·01	93

THE POONA CITY MAGISTRATE MULCTED IN THE SUM OF Rs. 500 WITH FULL COSTS.

A POONA correspondent informs us that the long pending suit before the Assistant Session Judge of Poona, Mr. S. Hammick, was decided on Thursday last against Mr. E. T. Richardson, Full-power City Magistrate of Poona. The suit was instituted against him for false imprisonment, accompanied by serious irregularities, on a warrant illegally issued by him against the plaintiff, Mr. Krishnajee Kashinath Patwardhan, a pleader of the Poona district, who was accordingly imprisoned, as he alleged, on an illegal warrant. The case terminated in favour of the complainant, to whom damages of Rs. 500 with full costs of the suit were awarded. The report of the judgment is a very long one.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB GYMKHANA.

IT will be seen that a very pleasant alteration has been made upon the first-published programme of the Bombay Football Club athletic sports. For the 250 yards' race, a half-mile handicap has been substituted. This should be an exceedingly interesting race, and we daresay a series of first-rate "laps" will be found for it in that area which has been the scene of the football matches which during the rains have been the delight of Bombay. But could some leaping not be thrown into the programme? Surely, among so many public school men as there are in Bombay some good flat and pole leaping could be got up, and throwing the cricket ball would be certain to be a success.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[Continued from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.]

THE HON. Mr. Mayhew—I have already expressed my belief that a body composed of sixty-four persons would come to a sounder conclusion than this Council upon the point whether this grain tax is a right one.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—Under Act IV. of 1869, the previous Act which authorized the levy of town duties, the Corporation of Justices, if they disapproved of the tax on grain, had the power to reduce it; but the Justices, who were well acquainted with the state of the city, knew that as a fact this four annas rate upon a candy of grain was perfectly inappreciable, while at the same time it realised a very fair revenue yearly. The Justices therefore made no alteration, and I see no sufficient reason for the Hon. the Advocate General's amendment.

His Excellency the Governor—Assuming that this tax does fall upon the poor, such as coolies, do they pay in any other way towards the municipal revenues?

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The other taxes do not reach them, and they are benefitted in many ways, especially in the supply of water, for which they pay nothing.

His Excellency the Governor—And yet they get the advantage of protection by the police, of lights, and of the higher wages consequent upon living in a centre of labour like Bombay. In what possible form can they be made to contribute to the income of the Municipality if this tax is abandoned? I think there can be no doubt that if the grain tax is done away with, a large portion of the population will contribute nothing for the advantages which they receive.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The Hon. the Advocate General is right in stating that it is against the canons of political economy to tax the necessaries of life, but there are exceptional circumstances in which taxes on such articles are permissible, but my learned friend is wrong in stating that in England articles of food escape taxation. I need only mention beer and tea, which are articles of consumption among the poorer classes in England. In fact, the desideratum of a free breakfast table has not yet been attained. I do not say that the articles I have mentioned do not partake of the character of luxuries as well as of necessaries, but grain itself becomes a luxury when consumed in larger quantities than are requisite for the maintenance of life. In a country in which we cannot reach the masses of the people in any other way, it is justifiable to place a light impost on a necessary of life, if care be taken that the rate is not too high so as to cause a material increase in the price of the article. One public writer in Bombay has stated that this insignificant duty does not touch the consumer at all; in this declaration I am not prepared to agree, but I think it affects him so slightly that he is well able to bear this trifling drain upon his pocket in exchange for the advantages he gets. I may remark that though the price of all cereals has greatly diminished since the first imposition of this duty, wages have not proportionately decreased, so that the state of the labouring classes in Bombay is far better than in other parts of the presidency, and there can be no doubt that their material condition has in no appreciable way been injured by this duty. Under these circumstances, it would be very unwise of us to throw away a legitimate source of income for considerations which are founded more on sentiment than on actualities. On these grounds I hope that the Council will not entertain the proposal which my learned friend in his laudable anxiety to relieve the poor has thought it necessary to make.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Grain is used by more than the poorer classes, and the larger portion of this tax is, I apprehend, paid by the richer and well-to-do classes of Bombay. Before we can provide for the wants of the city, it is necessary that we should have a tax which will reach every person, of whatever degree. I also am opposed to the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—If our Municipality had been in prosperous circumstances, I should have supported the Hon. the Advocate General's amendment, but practically I do not think that this small tax has much influence on the price of grain or affects the poor. I believe that the whole tax comes out of the profits of trade, and not from the pockets of the consumer, because the tax is so small that the merchant feels that he cannot charge any increased price to his customers.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew—By the use of the word "food" in my remarks, I undoubtedly laid myself open to the criticisms of the Hon. Mr. Tucker, and I certainly should have used the word "grain," because it was to those fiscal principles which in England have caused the abolition of the corn laws that I more especially alluded. There are articles in the schedule which correspond to the articles beer and tea mentioned by my hon. friend. Ghee is an instance, and sugar is another, and these are consumed by natives much in the same way as tea and beer are consumed by Europeans. For this reason they should be lightly dealt with, and although the hon. gentleman may think my objections merely theoretical, I can find nothing in the debates in this Council in 1865 to substantiate his opinion. It should not be forgotten that this four annas, which is considered to be so little, would be sufficient to supply some of the poorest poor with food for a week. I consider that in this community as in others the lowest stratum of the community should get the benefit of remissions of taxation if possible. After what H.E. the President and other members have said, I do not anticipate that my motion will be carried, but I still regret that the power of levying taxes on grain and other articles has not been left to the discretion of the members of the Corporation.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost by 1 to 9. The following hon. members voted No:—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Wasudewjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—9. The Hon. the Acting Advocate General voted Aye. His Excellency the Governor did not vote.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen thought that the next item—"metals, except gold and silver, iron and steel, ½ per cent. on tariff value"—should be altered. He begged to propose that "1 per cent." should be substituted for "½ per cent." This alteration, he calculated, would yield about Rs. 26,000.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes objected to the increase.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker mentioned that Messrs. Nicol and Co. had written complaining that the present impost on timber of 2½ per cent. was too heavy, and thought that the rate on timber might be diminished and refunds abolished. One reason which they advanced for lessening the duty on timber was that a large quantity of timber left Bombay in a changed shape, so that it was almost impossible to get a refund. The hon. gentleman said he understood that Messrs. Nicol and Co. had large dealings in timber, so that they naturally would like to see a reduction of that particular duty. Their remarks were however entitled to careful consideration. General Marriott's Committee recommended that the duty on metals and timber should be equally one per cent.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought similar reasons could be advanced in favour of a reduction of duty on copper as well as on timber,

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said he was afraid any addition to the rate upon copper would create much dissatisfaction, while the increased income would be very small.

The amendment was put to the vote, and carried by 6 to 2. The voting list stands as follows:—Ayes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon. the Acting Advocate General, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. A. Forbes—4. His Excellency the President did not vote.

The next item for consideration was "ghee, per Bombay maund, Rs. 0-8-0."

The Hon. Mr Munguldas hoped there would be no additional taxation upon ghee. Medical men could tell the Council that ghee was absolutely necessary to the healthy existence of the portion of the Hindoo community who were vegetarians, and he considered that any further imposition of duty upon this article would lead to great hardships being inflicted upon a very large class of Her Majesty's subjects.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—The hon. gentleman did not object to the duty on beer, an article of consumption to another important section of Her Majesty's subjects, and against taxing which the same arguments might be urged.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—But the difference is that ghee is not a luxury and beer is.

His Excellency the Governor—Do you consider that beer and wines and spirits are luxuries only?

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—Yes, in this country they are.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—I looked upon the matter from the opposite point of view.

His Excellency the Governor—I also cannot agree with the Hon. Mr. Munguldas.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I beg to propose that the duty on ghee be increased from 6 to 8 annas per Bombay maund. I have been informed by several native gentlemen that the increase which I propose will fall almost entirely upon the better part of the community, and I do not think the Council can agree with the expression of opinion by the Hon. Mr. Munguldas, that if we assent to this trifling increase we shall be open to a charge of "class legislation." If we admit this plea, we should at once, as the Hon. Mr. Tucker suggested, have to abolish taxes upon beer and spirits, which I presume are not drunk by the vegetarians represented by the Hon. Mr. Munguldas.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said he would not oppose the amendment.

The amendment was put to the vote, and carried by 7 to 3. The voting list stood as follows:—Ayes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—7. Noes—The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. J. A. Forbes—3. His Excellency the Governor did not vote.

The next item in the schedule was "timber, excluding railway sleepers, 2½ per cent on market value."

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew thought that since the duty on other articles had been increased, timber should not be allowed to escape.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that he had before mentioned that there were complaints of the oppressive character of the present duty on this very useful article, and he would oppose any increase.

The existing duty was passed unaltered. The next item was the duty on cotton of four annas per candy.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Sir,—I beg to propose that this duty be expunged from the schedule. Before making any remarks of my own, I shall read to you the following letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce upon the subject of taxing cotton:—

To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—The attention of the Committee of the Chamber has been called to the New Municipal Bill printed as Part V. of the *Government Gazette*, date 1 30th ultimo, with the report thereon of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, in schedule B of which bill cotton is noted as one of the articles on which a town or octroi duty of 4 annas per candy might be levied.

It is not the intention of the Committee to discuss the question of the imposition of town duties on the present occasion, but I am instructed to draw the attention of His Excellency in Council to the point that in the opinion of the Committee, the levy of any rate on cotton brought to Bombay for export would be, not a town or octroi duty, but a transit duty.

This being the view taken by the Committee, I am further instructed respectfully to inquire whether it is competent for the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to legislate for the imposition of transit duties in any form without the consent of the Government of India.

The Committee are far from believing it to be the intention of His Excellency in Council to agree to the imposition of a rate of any kind on the export of cotton, but they consider it to be their duty to call special attention to the matter when they see that a Select Committee of His Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations have placed cotton in a schedule of articles on which they consider town duties should be levied.

I am to request you will be good enough to place this letter before His Excellency with the least possible delay.—I have, &c.

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

I see that the increases which we have just made upon the town duties on other articles will amount to a lakh and Rs. 14,000, and as this is nearly equivalent to the amount which might be expected from the transit duty of 4 annas per candy upon cotton, I trust that this Council will see its way to agree to my suggestion. I do sincerely hope that this Legislative Assembly will not adopt such a hazardous and retrograde policy as will be implied by the imposition of this duty. Although cotton may fluctuate in price like other articles of commerce, yet I would point out that year by year the average price realised for the Indian cotton crop is becoming less. Low-class Indian cotton has been found to be completely unsaleable lately almost at any price in England and that the chief Continental markets. The reason of this is America is fast regaining her old supremacy in the cotton trade, and if India is to be expected to compete with her, she must be allowed to work very cheaply indeed. Instead of adding to the burdens that already exist, you ought to relieve this Indian cotton trade as much as possible. I have already spoken at considerable length upon this point on the motion for the second reading of this bill, and I have already drawn attention to the fact that this tax of 17d. per ton will actually put Bombay in an unfavourable position, considering Liverpool charges, and also to the fact that this Council has always steadily refused to allow transit duties to be levied in any shape. I therefore will not repeat my arguments, but I trust that this Council will agree to this amendment.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—I agree with the Hon. Mr. Bythell as to the inexpediency of maintaining cotton among the list of town duties in this schedule, not only upon the general grounds of the objectionableness of transit dues, but upon the important ground of Bombay's difficulties in competing with America in the home markets.

His Excellency the Governor understood the Select Committee to recommend that this duty should be levied on cotton exported to Europe as well as cotton consumed in Bombay. But as refunds were allowed, they would be obtained in the case of the exported cotton.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—It was not intended by the committee that there should be any refund allowed on cotton. The omission to alter the section relating to refunds was an oversight.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft could see no reason why cotton should not be made to pay a contribution to the municipal revenues, because it had the benefit of municipal protection, and the traffic in it destroyed the roads of Bombay more than anything else did. Though this duty partook of the character of a transit duty, he still thought it ought to be imposed, because the burden will be almost inappreciable, and is fully compensated for by the services rendered to the trade.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers thought that this could hardly be called a transit duty at all, because it would be merely a payment for services rendered. For all the conveniences provided for cotton in Bombay, he thought cotton should make some return to assist the municipal expenditure.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—I have very considerable objections to seeing any tax put upon an article which I think you must continue to regard as the mainstay of Bombay trade. I find that the late Governor of this Presidency, while speaking in the Legislative Council on the 18th February 1869 on the subject of a proposal to include cotton under the new town duties, used these words:—"Now the objection he (the President) had to the tax might be sufficiently stated in this way: that whether it was paid in any respect by the grower or was partly a burden on the grower and partly on the consumer, it would nevertheless be a burden; but he thought it would be a burden on the consumer only, and therefore it was perfectly clear that it would not be a tax upon any one in Bombay, but a tax paid solely by people residing away from the city for the benefit of the people of Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Ellis had said that cotton enjoyed all the benefits which were given by the municipality just as the residents did. He (His Excellency) supposed the hon. gentleman meant by that that cotton had the benefit of being watched and having roads to be carried over: but cotton must belong to somebody in Bombay, and that person in Bombay already paid for those things and contributed to the funds of the Municipality, to the water rates, the police and lighting rates, and so on. That was a tax upon the owners of cotton, and as long as that article was in Bombay, it was a legitimate reduction on his profits. The tax on cotton would be a legitimate tax if it came out of the profits of a resident in Bombay, but as proposed it would fall on the consumer. The argument used by the Hon. Mr. Ellis that the tax was so light, seemed to him not to be a good one. One of the objections which he first stated, and which was one which he strongly entertained against the adoption of the system of town duties, was that when the schedule was settled, in the event of any need arising, however slight, what was perhaps at first an insignificant tax would be increased till it became a burdensome one. He thought above all that cotton was an article that ought not to be included, for it was a tax that would not fall on the resident in Bombay, but would become simply and solely in its most naked form a transit duty paid by the consumer abroad." Besides this very definite expression of opinion by the former Governor of Bombay, I find in support of the Hon. Mr. Bythell's proposal a resolution published by the Government of India on the 14th November 1868 on the subject of municipal ta

500, which made a person liable to prosecution: that section made the offender liable to punishment. The concluding part of section 499, was "except in cases hereinafter excepted." Section 500 took that up and incorporated it in itself, and consequently they were both one. Mr. Newnham, as though not satisfied with what he had just said, proceeded to argue thus:—"Moreover, under section 426 of the Criminal Procedure Code, if the charge had been incomplete as alleged, it would have been no ground for the interference of this Court, unless the accused had been thereby prejudiced. Counsel contends that he was so, and that the burthen of proof should have been on the prosecution, and draws the Court's attention to section 27 of Act XVIII. of 1862." The procedure in the case was criminal, and was brought under a section of the Penal Code, and not under the Code of Criminal Procedure, which was not under the consideration of their Lordships, and therefore the section cited by counsel, 27 of Act XVIII. of 1862, was of the highest weight. Mr. Newnham then said "authorities apart, it is obviously a rule, in accordance with common sense and fairness, that the accused in such cases should be bound, in the first instance, to show ground for his assertions instead of compelling the person assailed to prove a negative." After commenting on this portion of Mr. Newnham's judgment, Mr. Anstey read the next portion, as follows:—

"The principal objections raised to the conviction are—

"1. That the assertions in the article were true.

"2. That, even if not strictly accurate, they were made in good faith.

"3. That in either case they were made for the public good.

"Appellant's counsel also pleads that certain evidence was wrongly rejected.

"1. As to truth. If the accused adopt this defence, he is bound to establish the accuracy of all the assertions made by him. 'The plea of justification must, when the libel is in writing, justify everything contained in the libel which is injurious to the plaintiff.'—Addison on Torts, Edition III., page 808. See also J. Arison v. Stuart, 2 Smith, and cases thereunder cited, and the whole of such plea must be proved—including 'matters of exaggeration stated in the libel;' R. v. Newman, Starkie, page 704; Weaver v. Lloyd, do. 530; and if the justification does not cover the slander to the full extent, the plaintiff will, in a civil action, be entitled to damages for the excess not justified—Sooban v. Holt, Starkie, page 538.

"The accused cannot be allowed the [illegible] attitude, in pleading *truth*, which he is entitled to establishing good faith, but must establish every allegation he has made."

Mr. Anstey said Mr. Newnham here referred to one or two text books. He had only this general remark to make, and it was a very general one on his references, and that was that he did not by any means distinguish between civil and criminal procedure. Mr. Anstey then proceeded to read the remaining portions of Mr. Newnham's judgment, commenting and adducing authorities in support of the contention, that the conviction and sentence were altogether contrary to law.

"The magistrate has given what is admitted to be a substantially correct translation of the article complained of: the following are the material portions of it:—

"'The police employed on the Railway now-a-days, forgetting their duty, commit and abet offences.

"'We hear many instances, and also personally notice them here, of numerous police peons themselves committing theft of goods arriving at the station, or of abetting the same, and of many of them being arrested and punished. They do not only commit thefts or abet them, but ill-treat poor passengers in a great many ways.'

(Here follows a long description of a sepoy extorting a bribe from a man having an unusually large bundle.)

"'In the same way the ignorant parents of children under the age of 3 years, and also upwards, in case there is no ticket, are threatened, and small bribery is extorted from them for self use. Many instances of the kind are seen.'

(Here follows an account of a Banian being bullied for not having a pass.)

. . . . . "'The peons misappropriate excess fare, and cause loss to the company, though its servants. In like manner the company is compelled to compensate for goods stolen while under its charge. The company spends a large sum of money on account of the police department for stopping losses, but the members of this department occasion such losses.'

"On comparing with these statements the evidence given by Maneksha Dhunjisha, Williamson, Nursiram, Motilal, Mr. Baily, Mr. Duxbury, Eduljee Maneckji, Bhugwandas, Kirparam, Gunputram, Jamsetji, Rustomji, Edulji, Ruttonshunker, Ambalal, Dr. Maneckji, Jamsetji Dossabhai, Mr. Hall, and Deepchund, the registers of convictions produce, and the evidence of prosecution witnesses cross-examined, I find the charges made against the Railway Police in the above article are, as the magistrate held, not proved as they should be.

"There is thus much foundation for them, that there have been during the last three years, and among a large body of men, several instances of dishonesty and misconduct, but not such as to justify the denunciations in the article, which are calculated to convey the impression that the whole force, or the great majority of it, is corrupt, and which naturally led Major Barras, the Superintendent, to commence an inquiry into what appeared to be, as alleged, a very bad state of things. It would appear also that a considerable improvement has taken place in the course of the last year, although, as the magistrate remarks, the writer of the article dwells on the misconduct of the police 'now-a-day,' (balma,) as if especially bad at present, although this might be only an inadvertent expression.

"The truth of the allegations made is, therefore, not proved.

"If, however, they were made 'in good faith,' it is undeniable that they would be for the public good.

"It remains to consider, therefore, whether they were made in good faith.

"Appellant's counsel urges that the question to be tried is, what was the state of accused's knowledge at the time of publishing the article? Not exactly so; the question is, what might have been the state of his knowledge after the exercise of 'due care and attention?' (Section 52, Indian Penal Code.) The law will not allow a man to publish statements without due enquiry as to their truth, and simply say, when called to account, that he believed them; he must show that he had some reasonable grounds for doing so, and did not merely choose to take their truth for granted. If he proves, afterwards, that they were true, he need not, apparently, under exception I. to section 499, show that he knew this when he published them; but if the evidence afterwards adduced in publishing them is only such as would have justified him in their probable truth, he must show that such evidence was before him when he published them. What reasons then had the accused in this case to believe the truth of what he published, or what steps had he taken to ascertain the truth? This question was put to the accused, who declined to answer it. (And I may remark here, that though the appellant's counsel attempted to censure the magistrate for having demanded positive proof of the statements made, and almost overlooked the question of good faith, it is clear that the defence relied on before him was mainly, if not entirely, truth, and nearly all the evidence brought was intended to prove it.)

"On this point almost all the evidence may be excluded from consideration except that of the writer of the article, Ruttonshunkur—as, of the other witnesses, only Eduji Jehangirsha says that he communicated certain instances of misconduct to the accused. Ruttonshunkur says that he was asked by accused, on laying the article before him, for instances to support it, and thereupon he mentioned a number of instances from a memo. he had prepared before writing the article, and which he proceeded to quote from. On cross-examination, however, it was elicited that this was not the original memo., but one which had been prepared by him from time to time after the article was written, and before this case was called on at Broach, and in which he had inserted some fresh cases as he heard of them: the original one, he said, he had lost. But for the cross-examination, apparently, the fact would have been kept back that this was not the original memo. In the magistrate's opinion, and in mine also, this tends materially to diminish the value of his evidence, and inclines me strongly to suspect that he wrote the article in the first instance without any sufficient information, and trusted to being able to collect enough afterwards to bear him and the publisher harmless. Moreover, if Kikabhai relied on information given him by Ruttonshunkur, and if the latter really had a memo., then Kikabhai should at least have taken the precaution of making a copy of it to justify himself by if necessary.

"It is urged that the magistrate was wrong in excluding evidence as to what the witness Eduljee Jehangirsha thought of the Railway Police generally. The question put to him was objected to, and the magistrate disallowed it. The question is discussed in Taylor, section 333, who, after summing up the arguments on either side, holds that the weight of authority is slightly in favour of the admissibility of such evidence, and appellant's counsel also refers to the admission of such in the Maharaj case, whose nasty memory is always being revived in similar cases. On the other side, the learned counsel for the prosecution cites the opinion expressed by Wood, B., in Jones v. Stevens, that such evidence of general bad character and repute could not be admitted, in contradiction of a general averment in the declaration, and that the contrary was a mischievous doctrine and devoid of legal foundation. See Starkie, page 540. I observe that Taylor, in the above quoted section, treats of this evidence as affecting the question of damages, whereas here the question is as to 'good faith.' I should have been disposed, with the magistrate, to disallow the question; but in any case, I do not consider that the accused was injured by its being disallowed; for if the witness Edulji *had* been asked it, and had replied that he and his friends had the worst possible opinion of the Railway Police, this would have been too general to do accused's case any good.

"Next, the magistrate did not allow the accused to put in other portions of the *Guzerat Mitra*, on the ground that in the absence of evidence of the truth of the matters therein contained they were inadmissible. Other passages in the same newspaper have been before now admitted to prove that the intention was not such as imputed by prosecution—R. v. Lambert and Parry, Starkie, page 702; and I consider that if the accused could show that, while editor of the paper, he had from time to time reported cases of misconduct by the police, this would be evidence to show that his publication was made in good faith. I have, therefore asked to see the portions which were tendered; but I find that some of them date before the accused's editorship, and the rest after the article was published. These, therefore, are of no use.

"The hostile attitude assumed by the accused after the publication of the article, again, is not favourable to his case. On seeing the charges made against the police, the Superintendent, Major Barras, and Inspector Dhunjisha, endeavoured to prevail on him to furnish them with information as to those charges, so as to enable them to enquire into the matter; but he persistently refused to give any. His counsel urges that he was not bound to do so, and undoubtedly he had a right to refuse, if he pleased: but having done so he has no right to complain, if both the magistrate and this Court draw the not unnatural inference that he knew he was not in a position to justify what he had published.

"Whatever the motives of the man Ruttonshunkur may have been, I do not think that there is reason to believe that Kikabhai—as has been suggested—published the article from personal pique at some slight shown him by the Railway authorities; and it is possible, in pite of his refusal to aid the police with information, that he may really have been influenced by the wish to see abuses reformed; but he published an article containing exaggerated charges against the Railway Police, a large body of men entrusted with important and responsible duties towards the public, and has failed to show—I, that those charges were true, and 2, that before giving publicity to them he exercised 'due care and attention,' in ascertaining whether they were warranted by facts; and cannot, therefore, claim the benefit of any of the exceptions to section 499, Indian Penal Code.

"His counsel has briefly, and in moderate terms, alluded to the danger of restraining the liberty of the press in a public matter; and this deserves every consideration. But 'good faith' is essential in such cases, as was remarked by Couch, Chief Justice, in Howard v. Mull, quoted by the magistrate; and it is this good faith, as defined in section 52, Indian Penal Code, which has not been proved.

"The conviction is, therefore, affirmed. Malice, however, in its ordinary meaning, is not shown; and the extent of the accused's offence was, that he published statements defamatory in their nature, relying apparently on what was told him by the man Ruttonshunker, and without exercising the care required by law to verify that information. I think, therefore, that a less penalty will satisfy the requirements of justice, and reduce the sentence to one of Rs. 100 fine, or in default one month's simple imprisonment. Excess of fine, if paid, to be restored."

In concluding his argument, Mr. Anstey read short passages from the evidence on which he commented. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day, for the reply of Mr. Pheroshaw Mehta, who appears in support of the private prosecution.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 12th September, 1872.

Present.—Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R. A. Society, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair; The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., and The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Honorary Presidents.

Members.—Prof. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.; The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.; Lieut.-Col. J. T. Annesley; Javerilal Umiashunker, Esq.; Prof. F. J. Candy, M.A.; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C.; The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, M.R.A.S.; W. Wordsworth, Esq., B.A., Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.; W. Ramsay, Esq.; Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.; Venayeckrao Ramchandra Luxmonjee, Esq.; and James Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Acting Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Member Elected.—G. W. Moultrie, Esq., Agent, Bank of Bengal.

Letters Read.—From the Collector of Khandeish, forwarding 21 old silver coins, valued at Rs. 21, for selection and purchase. From the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department, forwarding a sketch map of 'Oman, showing the general distribution of the tribes.

Several books and administration reports, presented to the library by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and the 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, were laid before the meeting.

Paper Read.—Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M. A., read a paper, entitled, "Consideration of the date of the Mahabharata, in connection with the correspondence from Col. Ellis," of which the following is an abstract:—

There is a notice by Colebrooke, in the 9th vol. of the Asiatic Researches, of a copper plate grant in the possession of some Brahmans in Southern India, purporting to be from Janamejaya, of the race of the Pandavas. This King is described in the grant in the same terms as in the Mahabharata. The grant was pronounced to be spurious by Colebrooke, since it appeared to be very modern. He took the antiquity of the Mahabharata as an established fact But in the letter before the Society, Col. Ellis denies this fact and refers the composition of the Mahabharata to a period subsequent to the execution of the grant. From the solar eclipse mentioned in the grant its date has been determined to be the 7th of April 1531 A. D. The Mahabharata then has been written within the last three hundred years; and Col. Ellis asks the Society to institute inquiries as to whether the remains of the sacrifice performed by Janamejaya, and the ruins of the palace in which Bharata, the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntala, was crowned, are observable at Anagundi or Vijaynagur, with which he identifies Hastinapur, mentioned in the grant as the capital of Janamejaya.

But the internal evidence of the Mahabharata is opposed to Col. Ellis's conclusions. The epic represents a purely archaic condition of Hindu society, instead of that prevailing in the sixteenth century of the Christian era, and a work only three hundred years old cannot be expected to be so popular amongst all Hindu races from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin. But the best way of proving the antiquity of the Mahabharata would be to collect the principal testimonies to its existence from the earliest times.

The earliest literary date is that of Patanjali. Prof. Goldstucker places him in the 2nd century B. C., and Mr. Bhandarkar has recently discovered that he lived in the reign of Pushpamitra, the founder of the Sunga dynasty, who reigned from B. C. 178 to B. C. 142. Panini must have preceded him by about three centuries, and the S'rauta and Gribya Sutras, of the three Vedas, must have preceded Panini, or some of them were probably written about the same time with him. The Sutras again pre-suppose the Brahmanas, between which and them a considerable interval must have elapsed. Now the Aitareya Brahmana mentions Janamejaya, the son of Parikshit and Bharata, the son of Dushyanta, as very powerful Kings (VIII. 21-23). This shows at least that some of the elements of the story in the Mahabharata run far into antiquity. In the Gribya Sutra of As'valayana the name of the Mahabharata occurs. It is questioned whether the Mahabharata here referred to contained the story of the Kurus as the epic now known by that name does. But the question does not appear reasonable, since another author (Panini) who probably lived soon after or at about the same time, mentions the names of some of the characters in the story, and the name of the poem also. Panini in his *Sutras*, not *Ganas*, mentions Vasudeva and Arjuna (IV. 3-98), Yudhishthira (VIII. 3-95) and the Mahabharata, (VI. 2-38.) The first is a remarkable rule, for it teaches the formation of derivatives from these names signifying persons devoted to or worshipping Vasudeva or Arjuna. And the manner in which they are mentioned together, reminds one of the great friendship which, according to the Mahabharata, existed between them, and looks like a reference to the representation of those heroes contained in that poem. Patanjali, in his comments on this Sutra, sees no reason why Vasudeva should have been mentioned in this Sutra, since the same derivative from the name is taught in another rule. He says this Vasudeva is the name of the great god Vasudeva, thus showing that in his time, and even in those of Panini, the heroes of the Mahabharata had come to be worshipped as gods. Patanjali gives the names of Bhimasena, Sahadeva, and Nakula, whom he calls Kurus (IV.—1-4 Ahu), mentions that Yudhishthira, was the elder brother of Arjuna (under Pan. II—2-34), and tells us that these persons were popularly known in his time (under Pan. VIII—1-15). As an instance of III.—2-118 he gives *Dharmena sme Kuravo yudhyante*, 'the Kurus fought with fairness,' in which *yudhyante* with *sma* has the sense of the perfect, i.e., remote past. It thus appears that there was in his time a work describing the war of the Kurus, that the war was considered to have taken place at a remote time, that Bhimasena, Nakula, Sahadeva, Yudhishthira and Arjuna were heroes of the Kuru race, and that they were popularly known. The Mahabharata therefore existed in Patanjali's time, though it is not denied that the poem must have undergone a good deal of transformation in the course of ages and many episodes introduced into it. The main story, however, appears to have been substantially the same as it is now.

The Nassick inscriptions date probably from the 1st to the 3rd century A. D. In one of these Gautamiputras exploits are compared to those of Bhimasena, Arjuna, and Janamejaya, all of whom are Mahabharata characters. (Jour. B. B. R. A. S. No XVIII., p. 41). The Chalukya copperplate grant translated by Prof. Dawson (Jour R. A. S, Vol I. N. S., p. 269-70), and one of the Gurjara dynasty translated by Mr. Bhandarkar last year contain verses, quoted as from the work of Vyasa, one of which is addressed to Yudhishthira. The date of the former is 472 A.D. and of the latter 495 A.D. An inscription in a temple at Iwullee in the Dharwar and Mysore districts is dated in the 3730th year of the Bharata war. The S'aka date in the inscription is 556, corresponding to 634 A.D. (Jour. B. B. R. A. S. No. XXVII. p.

Kalidasa lived before Bana, as he is mentioned as a famous poet by the latter in his Harsha Charita. Bana flourished in the first-half of the seventh century. For he tells us that he was patronized by Shri Harsha, the same as Harsha Vardhana (the contemperary of Hwan Thsang), who was conquered by Satyas'raya, a Chalukya prince mentioned in the Iwullee inscription as then reigning, and whose great grandson was on the throne in 705 A.D. (Dr. Hall's Edn. of Vasavadatta, p. 14, 17, Notes and Jour. B.B R.A.S., vol. III., p. 203-11). Kalidasa mentions the war of the Kurus that took place in the Kurukshetra, and Arjuna, one of its heroes, in his Meghaduta. Bana himself in his Kadambari makes Vilasvati, the Queen of Tarapida, go to the temple of Mahakala in Ujjayini and hear the Mahabharata read. The people of Ujjayini are represented in another place as fond of the Mahabharata, Ramayana, and the Puranas. There are equivokes on the name of the Bharata, and the death of Pandu, by the curse of Kindama Muni, his wife Pritha having remained a widow all her life, the death of Abhimanyu, the widowhood of Uttara, Arjuna's being killed by Babhruvahana, and afterwards restored to life by Ulupi, and several other incidents are alluded to in different parts of the work. (Kad. Calcdn. of 1919 S=nv, p. 57, 138, 103, 196, 197.) The Mahabharata then existed in a form, complete so far as concerns the main story, in the first-half of the 7th century A.D. Bana mentions a work called Vasavadatta, in the Harsha Charita, (Dr. Hall's Vasvasadatta, p. 13) which is very probably a tale of that name by Subandhu. Subandhu is mentioned in a verse by Rajas'ekhara, from whose works there are quotations in the Sarasvati-Kanthabharana, (Dr. Aufrecht's Oxf. Cat. p. 209a) attributed to King Bhoja, and consequently to be referred to the early part of the 11th century A.D. Subandhu's Vasavadatta contains allusions to Bhemas' having killed the giant Baka, to the skill of the Pandavas in gambling, to the Kichaka's, the officers of King Virata, Arjuna, Duh'sasana and others. The name of the Mahabharata also occurs several times (Dr. Hall's edition, p. 15, 21, 27, 33, 70, 105, 147.) One of the characters in the Mrichchhakatika, a very old dramatic play, misquotes the Mahabharata. According to him Draupadi is dragged by the hair by Rama instead of Duh'sasana, Subhadra becomes the sister of Visvavasu and not Krishna, and she is carried away by Hanaman, instead of Arjuna There are also many allusions in other parts of the play (Calc. edition of S'aka 1792 p. 28, 31, 109, 199) Mrichchhakatika is mentioned in Dhanika's commentary on the Das'arupa.

There is a commentary by Sankaracharya on the Bhagvadgita, an episode of the Mahabharata. In his principal work the Bhashya on the Vedanta Sutras there are quotations from the Bhagvadgita. (Bibl. Ind. Sutr. Bh. vol. I., p. 275, 456, &c.) A verse from the Savitryakhyana, an episode in the Vanaparva of the Mahabharata, occurs in the comments on Sutra 1, 3, 24 (Ib. p. 276.) Sankaracharya is considered to have lived in the 9th century. In a Tamil chronicle he is spoken of as having converted a King of Chera of the name of Tiru Vikrama from Jainism to the Saiva faith. From a copper plate grant by a successor of Tiru Vikrama, recently discovered, it appears that this King probably reigned in 346 A.D., and another of the same name in 526 A.D. The drama of the Venisanhara by Bhatta Narayana is based on the latter part of the story of the Mahabharata. In the prologue Narayana speaks of Karishna Daiapyana, the author of the Mahabharata, in terms of reverence. The Kiratarjuniya of Bharavi and the S'isupalavadha of Magha are also based on parts of the Bharata story. There are quotations from these works in Dhanikas, commentary on the Dasarupa by Dhananjaya (Dr. Hall's edn. pp. 118, 142, 143, 146, 148, 150, 151, 152, &c., &c.) Dhanika was possibly the brother of Dhananjaya, who was patronized by Munja, uncle of Bhoja. A copper plate grant of the latter part of the 10th century mentions a Dhanika, who is very probably the same as the commentator of the Dasarupa. (Dr. Hall's Dasarupa p. 3, Notes). These authors are also quoted in the Sarasvati Kanthabharana.

Hemadri tells us that he was a minister to Mahadeva, a Yadava King of Devagiri, who, according to Mr. Elliot, ascended the throne in 1182 S'aka, *i. e.*, 1260 A.D. (Jour. R.A.S. vol. IV., p. 28); in the Desakhanda of this author there are many quotations from the Mahabharata. The Jnanesvari, a Marathi commentary on the Bhagavadgita, was written, as the author tells us, in 1212 S'aka, *i.e.* 1290 A.D. Jnaneswara speaks of the Mahabharata in terms of reverence, and we are told that the Bhagvadgita is an episode occurring in the Bhishmaparva of that work, as it does in our existing copies. Sayana was a minister of Bukka, King of Vijayanagar, whom he mentions in all his works. Bukka was on the throne in 1334 A.D. (Prinsep's Chron. Tab.) Sayana mentions the Mahabahrata, and quotes from the work in the Sarvadar Sana Sangraha, (Bibl. Ind. p. 64, 128,) in the commentary on Parasara and other works (Prof. Aufrecht's Oxf. Cat. p. 265a, 266b.) In the Sarvadars'ana Sangraha, p. 172; there are quotations from the Kavyaprakas'a, and this latter quotes from the Venis'arhara. S'aragadhara, in his Paddhati, tells us that his grandfather was patronized by Hammira, a Chohan prince, who came to the throne, according to Col. Tod, in 1300 A.D. (Dr. Hall's Vasavadatta, p. 48, Notes). Saragadhara's work contains verses from the Venisanhara, Kiratarjuniya, Sisupalavadha, Bhagvadgita and other parts of the Mahabharata.

The antiquity of the Mahabharata being thus established, the grant that Col. Ellis goes upon must be regarded as spurious. The Colonel identifies Hastinapur with Anagundi, but even from the grant it appears that it was situated far to the north. Patanjali tells us that Hastinapur was situated on the Ganga. (Comments on Pan—II-1-16.)

Dr. Wilson moved a vote of thanks to Prof. R. G. Bhandarkar for collecting so many proofs of certain portions at least of the Mahabharata.

Dr. Bhau Daji, in seconding the same, said there can be no doubt that the Mahabharata is a very ancient work. The difficulty in ascertaining the exact age of such poems is that they have been added to and modified from time to time. The first antiquarians assigned an absurd antiquity to everything Indian, and now the tendency was in the other way. He believed it could be shown that the Mahabharata existed as long ago as Alexander the Great, and that he believed this could be proved.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Robertson and Mr. Burgess took part, Prof. Bhandarkar replied.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to Prof. R. G. Bhandarkar for his interesting paper, and to the contributors to the Library, and the meeting then adjourned.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. W. C. GRAHAM, Deputy Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, has been removed from office.

LAHORE.—We are happy to be able to inform our readers that the prevalent fever which has afflicted so many of us lately has very much decreased, and that Lahore is gradually becoming healthy again.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

QUID PRO QUO.—In anticipation of a probable visit from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the inhabitants of Chaprah had, under the auspices of the Chaprah Association, commenced making extensive preparations to receive Mr. Campbell. But the Lieutenant-Governor has found that he cannot visit the place after all, and the proposed festivities are consequently knocked on the head. Mr. Campbell, however, has become a patron of the Association.

FIRE AT ALLAHABAD.—An alarming fire, supposed by some to be the work of an incendiary, took place on Wednesday night at the Commissariat office at Allahabad. The reason for conjecturing incendiarism in the case is that the fire began in the roof. Luckily there was no wind, and luckily also the fire was discovered early in the night, when a party of gentlemen were dining with the Commissariat Officer at his house within twenty-five yards of the office. By their energetic aid Major Lane was enabled to save all the Commissariat accounts and records. It is believed that not a single paper is missing; but the office itself is totally destroyed.

INSUBORDINATION IN BANGALORE.—We very much regret to record another unfortunate occurrence connected with the 1-21st Fusiliers. It appears that a private of the regiment was heard by a comrade who was lying near him in the barrack room, at about midnight on Saturday last, meddling with a rifle. This led to the delinquent's seizure and to the discovery that he had loaded his rifle for the purpose of shooting a corporal who had, some days previously, in the execution of his duty, reported him for some offence. This circumstance following so quickly on the tragedy of the previous Saturday, has caused a considerable degree of excitement in the regiment.—*Bangalore Herald.*

A CURE FOR DENGUE.—Dear Sir,—Whilst so many are suffering from that wretched "dengue," is it not a wonder that the only certain remedy is not more widely made known? The fact should be printed in colossal type—Galvapism. In order to derive the desired benefit, the patient in the first symptoms should take a Turkish bath, and immediately he has done this, he should have, say, six consecutive shocks from a galvanic battery such as Messrs. Bathgate & Co. and others supply at a cost of about Rs. 30 or 40. I trust this plan may be adopted by any one who has not tried it. And any one obtaining relief—I may say being cured—would benefit the public by publishing the fact. XERES.

BENGAL DISTRICT REPORTS.—The district reports for Bengal for the week ended the 28th September represents that in the Rajshai division the prospects are generally favorable, but at Rangpoor the jute crop was damaged by the cyclone, and houses and huts had been blown down, although there was no loss of life. In Pabna one-eighth of the aman crop is said to have been destroyed, and the sugarcane and jute damaged, a large quantity of the latter having been washed away. Rain is wanted in parts of the Patna division and, owing to the bursting of an embankment on the Gunduck, the crops for a distance of six miles on the Sonipur road were entirely destroyed, and relief works are in contemplation.

ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A JUDGE.—We hear from Alleppy that Mr. Jagunatha Row, of the Sudr Court Bar, has filed an action against Mr. Chellapa Pillay, the First Judge of Alleppy Zillah Court, for insult, annoyance, and loss of practice, laying his damages at Rs. 3,000. A similar action has been filed by Vakeel Shungara Iyen for Rs. 2,500. Both these suits have been filed in the Alleppy Zillah Court, but as the First Judge thereof is the defendant, it will be necessary to appoint another judge to hear them or transfer the cases to another Court. The most serious part of the affair, we may mention, was the attempt to send Mr. Jagunatha Row to jail, which however Mr. Chellapa Pillay was dissuaded from doing by his colleagues. We are informed that the Sudr Court has pronounced Mr. Chellapa Pillay's proceedings all wrong from the beginning.—*Cochin Argus.*

THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS AND KING DENGUE.—The Roman Catholic Native Christians in Royapooram, and the boatmen who are connected with St. Peter's Church, had a grand feast in honor of St. Anthony last Sunday evening, for their deliverance from dengue. The streets in that part of Madras were grandly decorated with flags and flowers, fireworks were let off in great profusion, triumphal arches were erected, and almost every resident contributed towards the expenses. The image of the Saint with others placed in grandly decorated cars, as they are called, were taken in procession through the streets, preceded by music. One very ingenious Native Christian erected a triumphal arch opposite his house and set up a figure with a tiger's head, and filled it with fireworks of all kinds. On the body of the figure was painted in large characters the words "King Dengue!"—*Madras Standard.*

DENGUE ON THE LOOSE AT MADRAS.—Dengue has begun to show itself among horses and cattle, and also among the feathered tribe. Several cases in which horses and bullocks have been attacked occurred during the last week. We have also heard on good authority that fowls belonging to a gentleman residing in Chetput have been attacked, some of which have died. Smaller birds in the shape of domestic pets, such as canaries, in the neighbourhood of Vepery, are also showing signs of attacks from this mysterious and horrible stranger. The municipal authorities have issued timely notice to the superintendents of the several slaughter houses within municipal limits, in which the latter are cautioned against permitting any animal exhibiting symptoms of dengue to be slaughtered. It is necessary also that caution should guide our servants in the selection of poultry which may be required for the table.—*Madras Athenæum.*

CHEATING BY TWO GERMANS IN MADRAS.—The further hearing by Mr. Campbell of this case, in which two Germans named Paack and Gruber are charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of certain jewels valued at Rs. 1,452, took place in the Town Police Court, Madras, on Friday. Mrs. Gilles, a partner in the Dupleix Hotel, said that on the day of the prisoners leaving her hotel the prosecutor Sheik Abdool Khader came to the premises, when she questioned him whether he had been paid for any more articles that the prisoners might have purchased from him, and he replied in the affirmative. She saw a bundle of currency notes in the second prisoner's pocket on the day of his quitting the hotel. The prisoners had sold English boots, gloves, amber mouth pieces, watches and guard chains worth two or three thousand rupees to her and several other parties who were lodgers in her hotel. Mr. Grant, the attorney for the prisoners, reserved the cross-examination of all the witnesses till the prosecutor returns from Bombay, and the Magistrate completes the examination in chief of that witness. His Worship told Mr. Grant that he had considered over the matter of bailing the prisoners, and he had come to the conclusion of not granting bail as there was one serious charge of criminal breach of trust against them. As far as the second prisoner was concerned, there was hardly any evidence produced by the witnesses who had already been examined for the prosecution, but he could not say what further evidence might be brought forward by other witnesses to bring the case home to him. Mr. Grant then applied for bail for this prisoner only, but the Magistrate refused and said he would let the matter lie over till the 14th instant, to which date the case has been adjourned. The photographs of the two prisoners were taken in the Justices Jail in Black Town on Wednesday last.—*Madras Athenæum.*

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can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under like name or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received information that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckless and tan, and imparts a healthy and bloom, ing appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLAN S' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have occasion them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, PROPRIETORS.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPOR[illegible]
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order." Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—1872-73.

ANDREW CASSELS, Esq., *Chairman.*

FREDERICK W. HEILGERS, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq. | WM. PATTERSON, Esq.
THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq. | LUDWIG WIESE, Esq.

Manager—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER.
Sub-Manager—JAMES MACDONALD.
Secretary—WM. CHARLES MULLINS.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY. | RANGOON. | HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA. | SINGAPORE. | SHANGHAI.
AKYAB. | BATAVIA. | HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG | SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on